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SPECIAL MATINEE CONCERT
on WEDNESDAY, February 12th, at 5 p.m.

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PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, January 22nd.

PEKING NOTES.

Gambling in Peking notes is very pronounced. A few days ago, they jumped to over 70, then they fell to 68, and to-day they are quoted at 68. They are expected to reach 80 within two or three weeks, and it would not be surprising if they approximated to par by the time the contemplated Reorganisation Loan is arranged. Two days ago, it was impossible to buy these notes, but presumably some big holder unloaded and brought the price down a point or two. Tsao Ju-lin claims the credit of having brought about this appreciation of the notes by his policy of the Seventh Year Loan being purchasable in depreciated notes, which were then destroyed. This is no doubt a contributing factor, but there are other factors, the most important of which is the prospect of peace and national reorganisation.

The President has adhered to his original resolution that the entire opium stocks at Shanghai should be destroyed publicly. A few days ago it was apparent that the movement in favour of saving a portion and presenting it to the Allied Red Cross organisations had gained considerable strength, and it seemed likely that the opinions expressed might influence the Chief Executive. He has stood firm, however, and, if for nothing else, he deserves well of his countrymen for the courageous part he has played in this connection. There have been several seizures of opium on the railways in Peking, of late. These will be collected and destroyed in a bonfire in the capital on Sunday. Upon such a result, all concerned, excepting, of course, the smugglers, are to be congratulated.

Over three and a half millions of the Customs surplus to be released on Saturday will be devoted to the delayed redemption of the Fourth Year Domestic Loan. The drawing is to take place on Monday. This transaction ought to enhance somewhat the credit of the Chinese Government. These bonds stand at 65, which is a very low figure for a Government security.

THE EMBARGO. The embargo upon the exportation of rice from China has been lifted in favour of Japan, whose people are to be encouraged to eat foreign rice rather than adhere so strictly to the home-grown article. It is feared in China that this will have the effect of sending up the price of rice. If so, it ought to prove an inducement to cultivators to extend the areas under cultivation. Of course, there is the danger that the Japanese merchants may establish a monopoly, which would fix prices and thereby direct all the advantages Japanwards.

THE EUROPEAN PEACE CONFERENCE. Peking has been much perturbed over the wireless message from Paris, which reported that Japan would represent China at the Peace Conference. Naturally, the Chinese resent any such suggestion. Probably, the report is entirely gratuitous. Japan may be permitted to speak for the Orient in the deliberations of the Supreme War Council, but it does not follow that Japan is representing China in the settlement of Far Eastern Affairs, any more than that Britain is representing Portugal or Serbia, France representing Belgium, or the United States representing Brazil. The Big Five—as the American wireless terms it—meet to consider war problems, and not peace settlements. Consequently, China cannot expect to be represented either by her own delegates or by Japan. Of course, it would be re-assuring to have the report officially contradicted, as erroneous and mistaken. Two weeks ago, a report emanated from Tokyo that Japan and China had agreed to act in concert at the Peace Conference. This was promptly denied by Peking. Meanwhile, the Chinese Government has officially appointed Lu Cheng-shiang, Wellington Koo (Minister to Washington), Alfred Sze (Minister to London), Wei Chen-tzu (Minister to Belgium), and C. T. Wang as its peace delegation. If China is allowed only two seats, as is reported, these gentlemen will probably be called on in turn, in accordance with the panel system.

ICE HOCKEY. Tientsin ice hockey combinations carried off all the honours in the week-end series of matches in Peking. A feature of Monday was the match between the Peking Club and the 18th Infantry, on which occasion Indians took part in an ice hockey match, for the first time in history. Three coloured men participated and played very well. They seemed to be weak about the ankles, but their shooting for goal, due to their ordinary hockey practice, was deadly. Their officers carried them to victory, beating the Club by 8 goals to 2.

NEW ISSUES OF NATIONAL WAR BONDS.

We are informed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation that they have received a telegram from their London Office to the effect that on and after February 1st, new issues of National War Bonds are being made. The Bonds are issued at par, and are repayable in five and ten years at 105 per cent. and 105 per cent. respectively. These new issues do not carry the right of conversion into any past or future War Loans.

SHIPS AND FOOD.

AFTER THE WAR.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

It must be our more or less painful duty, if we are to resume our ordered lives, to say good-bye to the earliest possible moment to the Controllers, who have done service with varying success during the war; first, because we shall not want them, and, secondly, because they and their large staffs are an expensive war luxury. We are an individualistic nation, and we have a genius of our own, not only in war—as the last four and a half years illustrate—but in peace. The whole idea of central control, however essential in war time, is not only alien to our character, but opposed to our traditions, and a menace to everything we value because, since we are about 40,000,000 people, it is necessarily inefficient. It is noteworthy that the two most successful Controllers we have had—Lord Rhonda is dead—have been foremost in announcing their anxiety to re-adjust their departments to peace conditions, intending then evidently to abolish them. Sir Joseph Macley has lost no time in making clear the policy which he intends to follow, and Lord Pirrie has followed suit. As the whole problem of reconstruction and the resumption of normal economic conditions resolves itself ultimately into a question of ships, the nation owes a debt of gratitude to Sir Joseph Macley and Lord Pirrie, not only for the work they have done, but for the relief which they now promise.

It is one thing to talk of ships in terms of war and another to talk of them in terms of peace. Until the armistices had been signed, we had to be prepared for a fresh outbreak of submarine activity, which meant that a margin of shipping over and above our minimum requirements had to be available unless we were to run the risk of disaster, which would have overwhelmed not only the armies but the whole civil population of the Allied countries, and we had our reserves of food and munitions for the same reason. But now that piracy has come to an end, it is possible to study the problem of shipping from a different angle. In the first place, what have been the losses? The losses due to submarine and marine risks have amounted, in round figures, to:—

	Gross tons.
British	8,000,000
Ally	2,500,000
Neutral	2,250,000
Total	12,750,000

That is an illuminating statement. The British Mercantile Marine alone has sustained losses almost twice as great as the combined losses inflicted on our Allies.

Shipping, constituted and on neutral grounds, essential services which we have rendered, and are rendering, to the common cause. We must be prepared to defend what remains of the British Mercantile Marine against unreasonable claims and to set it free as soon as possible for fulfilling its mission.

OUR SHIPPING POSITION. That leads to an examination of our own maritime position—what shipping we possessed at the opening of the war, and how we stand to-day.

Total, June 20th, 1914.	18,832,000 or 1.00
Losses	8,945,000 or 47.38
Balance	9,887,000 or 52.62

Made good by new construction and purchase

Net Loss	3,503,000 or 18.55
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We are 3,500,000 tons down, and the Germans and Austrians possess about 4,000,000 tons. Consequently, as under peace terms, a proportionate adjustment will be made of the claims which we, our Allies, and neutrals have against the enemy, we shall emerge from this war, with the tonnage which will be covered by the result of the price of fish ought to fall with the increase in supplies. We shall no longer have to carry vast quantities of munitions and the raw materials for making them. The demobilisation of the Army, however, will be a long operation, and until it is completed a great deal of tonnage will have to remain at the disposal of the War Office. There will be an enormous volume of sea carriage to be undertaken in connection with our own armies, but fortunately we had to bear the lion's share of the transport movement of the American army across the Atlantic, the United States, without any assistance from us, will be able to take back the American troops. Furthermore, the abandonment of convoy will represent an increase of carrying capacity equivalent to about one additional voyage across the Atlantic a year by every ship. In these circumstances, we have the cheerful prospect of an almost immediate release of a considerable volume of shipping from war service, and month by month the number of vessels required by the Government Departments will steadily diminish. Before the war opened between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 tons of British shipping were engaged in inter-foreign trade—that is, the ships sold on or never came to British ports. Owing to the influence of the war, only a small proportion of those ships can be engaged in this foreign trade for many months. We—that is, the British people—ought, therefore, to have at our disposal, if shipowners are given a reasonable amount of freedom, and the control over imports is light and reasonable, approximately as much shipping by the end of June as we had five years before.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JAPAN AND A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Dean Inge, speaking at a meeting of the British-Italian League, on December 6th, said that the League of Nations was a remarkable instance of a Utopian dream, which was apparently about to materialise. The subject was full of difficulties, but any alternative was so impossible that we might hope those difficulties would be surmounted.

"The other day," he continued, "I had a call from a very interesting and intelligent Japanese. He began by asking me what I thought about the League of Nations, and I said I felt we ought all to support it as well as we could. He said, 'Do you anticipate very much from it? Do you think it will succeed?' I said, 'I don't know, but I think we should try it.'"

"Then," he said, "I should like you to know how this matter appears to us in the Far East. We Japanese consider that we are a highly civilised nation, and we have a right to be treated in the same way as the European nations treat each other. But we are not so treated. If we want to go out as colonists to the United States, or Australia, or some other country, we are prevented from doing so by laws. I want to ask you whether, if we consent to disarm and join a League of Nations, these disabilities will be removed or not?"

"I was obliged to say, 'I am afraid not. This is a working-man's question, and as long as the Japanese workman gives better value for his wages than the European or American or Australian workmen, they will shrink from no violence to keep you out.'"

"To this he said, 'Well, then, why should we disarm, and join a League of Nations?'"

"That," commented Dean Inge, "is just one of the difficulties which beset us. I think we ought to be very clear in our own minds that, in supporting this League of Nations, we have no sympathy with those who only wish to destroy militiamen in order to substitute another kind of violence and tyranny for that which they have been destroying. There are a good many supporters of the League of Nations who are by no means lovers of peace at heart. They only want another kind of war than that through which the world has been passing."

U.S.A. EXPORT AND IMPORT REGULATIONS.

The American Consul-General has received instructions from Washington indicating that, in conformity with the united policies of the Allied Governments, export licences are now being granted on goods from the United States including practically all commodities. The licences are granted freely to any individual or firm not included on the Enemy Trading List. Any changes in this list or any refusal of facilities in the United States will only follow the recommendation of inter-Allied representatives and will impose identical restrictions on all associated Governments.

The Government has also made arrangements for general licences covering all importations into Alaska, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Guam, Tutuila, Porto Rico and Virgin Islands when intended for consumption in those countries or for transshipment to destinations other than the United States; and, in general, free facilities for transit ship-ment through the United States from all non-enemy countries have been arranged.

Instructions have also been received indicating that all restrictions on the importation of jute and jute products from all non-enemy countries have been removed.

THE APPEAL FROM THE GERMANS.

Much has been said since the armistice was signed of the desperate condition to which Germany has been reduced; and an appeal has been made for food. But let there be no misunderstanding; not the Kaiser alone, not the German people, authorities alone, but the German people as a whole were responsible for robbing the world of approximately 15,000,000 tons of shipping, taking one-thirtieth of the losses as due to marine risks. That means in money terms something like £250,000,000, even at about £20 per ton. And the Americans are paying rather more than twice that amount for the vessels they are building. And the majority of the ships sunk carried cargoes of fabulous value in the aggregate—tons of millions of pounds' worth of food, among other things, being sent to rot in the sea. Those vessels were destroyed, and those cargoes were sunk by the people of Germany in the hope of starving out the Allied nations. If the scheme had succeeded, what mercy should we have received at the hands of the enemy? It will not be suggested that we should leave the Germans to starve, because any such policy would be contrary to the code of humanity which we have maintained, but opposed to our essential interests. But they are probably little, if at all, worse off now than they were two months ago, when they thought they were winning. Let us be merciful, but let us also be just—and just to our own people. We must obey the dictates of humanity, but need not indulge in sentiment based, possibly, on over-coloured enemy statements.—Daily Telegraph.

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HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

SCAVENGING IN THE CITY.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held, yesterday evening, under the presidency of Mr. A. Gibson. Those present were the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, M.C., Col. Crisp, Dr. Ozorio, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Chan Kai-ming, S. W. Tao, Mrs. Hickling (M.O.H.) and Mrs. D. Danby (Secretary).

A letter from the Government relative to the appointment of Mr. J. Reynolds as a Sanitary Inspector, temporarily, was read by the Chairman, who informed the Board that Mr. Reynolds was now working in the Kowloon district under the supervision of Dr. Smallie.

THE PROPOSED POULTRY MARKET.
In the absence of Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley asked the following question:—
"In order to enable the Board to consider the reasonableness or otherwise of the attitude taken up by the poultry dealers, will the President obtain and lay before the Board any plans which may have been prepared with reference to the proposed poultry market?"

The Chairman replied that he had a plan prepared, temporarily. This he would place on the table, and it would be open for discussion.

THE SCAVENGING QUESTION.
Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, pursuant to notice, moved:—

"That a sub-committee be appointed to consider the question of scavenging and the disposal of the refuse of the Colony."

He said he was sure that all the other members would agree with him that the present system for the disposal of refuse was a most antiquated one. He would ask the Chairman to journey with him from the beginning of the collection of refuse at various houses up to the time it was thrown into the sea. What would they find being done with the refuse? Either it would be put into most insanitary dustbins, or left uncovered in the streets. One of their past Medical Officers of Health had stated that this was one of the chief causes of the prevalence of plague in the Colony. He had previously brought this question before the Board. The answer the Chairman invariably gave was that the Board was not empowered to fine householders who threw refuse into the street. One of the things which the proposed sub-committee would have to do would be to make a tenant legally responsible for throwing rubbish into the street. After the rubbish has been either thrown into the streets, or placed in uncovered dustbins, the servants of the Sanitary Department, who were expected to take the refuse into the dust-carts provided for that purpose, performed their duty in a perfunctory manner. Anyone who had eyes to see should go to Lyndhurst Terrace and see how the work was done. The men threw the collected refuse into the cart in a haphazard fashion, to the detriment of passers-by, who received the flying dust in their mouths and eyes. The sub-committee would have a lot of work before them in devising a means of dealing with the nuisance properly. One of the members of the sub-committee should be the Medical Officer of Health, and it was also advisable to have the medical members of the Board on that Committee. Perhaps, the Director of Public Works, also, would sit on it.

Mr. CHATHAM: No, thank you. Continuing, Dr. Ozorio said he involved a question of increasing the revenue of the department. They would need motor-vehicles to carry the refuse further afield, and incinerators to burn it.

Mr. BOWLEY, in seconding the motion, said no system had been devised yet that was not capable of improvement. The present system was the outcome of a great deal of laborious attention and thought by the members of the Sanitary Department. Scavenging in a semi-tropical climate was of the utmost importance in relation to public health. If, by appointing a sub-committee something could be done to improve the sanitary condition of the city it should be done. The present position of refuse depots in the centre of the Praya was certainly undesirable. If by using motor traction they could carry the refuse away to the two ends of the city it would be a great improvement. If they could induce the Government to spend about 2 lakhs of dollars in improving the refuse depots of the Colony it would be a good thing, as it would make the Praya a more healthy place. At present, the rubbish was thrown into the harbour and was sometimes washed ashore and did not go in the direction of Gap Rock as was intended.

The Chairman thought they were all very much in sympathy with the object of the motion. He certainly would like to see an improvement in the scavenging of the city. As Mr. Bowley had stated, it was largely a question of dollars.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

A sub-committee was then appointed consisting of the Chairman, Dr. Ozorio and Mr. S. W. Tao.

INFLUENZA.
A memorandum from the Local Government Board in Great Britain on epidemic catarrh and influenza was placed on the table.

Mr. Bowley suggested that the memorandum should be sent to the newspapers for publication, while Mr. Chan Kai-ming proposed that it should be translated into Chinese.

This was agreed to, and Mr. Tao was asked to make a précis of the passages most interesting to Chinese.

RESIDENTIAL OR INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT?
An application for an offensive trade licence for a soap-burning factory at Tai Hang was considered. This was objected to on the ground that the district could be used as a residential quarter.

The Chairman remarked that as there were other offensive trades being carried out in the same district one more would not do any harm. There were no really good buildings in the district.

Mr. Bowley suggested that the matter be held over for discussion at a subsequent meeting, and this was agreed to.

COMPANY MEETING.

KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

The thirtieth ordinary general meeting of the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd., was held, yesterday morning, at the offices of the Company, Victoria Building. Mr. T. E. Pearce presided, and there were also present Messrs. J. Rodger (Directors), M. S. Northcott, J. H. Seth, R. Tatam and W. J. Wilkinson (shareholders), and A. Shelton Hooper (secretary).

The Chairman said:—The net profits for the year under review, including \$1,908.56 brought forward from last account, amount to \$17,500.82, as against \$17,458.56 for the previous year.

The Rent account has increased from \$21,302.20 to \$22,226.50, but against this slight increase we have had to expend about \$1,000 more for repairs.

The whole of the property is now let and has been kept in good repair. The amount expended in repairs varies very much and depends whether tenants change often, in which case superficial repairs, such as painting and colour-washing, take away a good part of the profit.

A suggestion has been made that by re-developing the property the Company would reap a greater benefit, but, as that course could not be adopted while the present leases are running, your Directors will consider the matter, and, if found feasible, will lay same before you for approval or otherwise.

Last year, we paid a dividend of \$2.50 per share, but, as you see by the accounts, we now propose to pay a dividend of \$2.85 per share, and carry forward \$400.82 to new Profit and Loss account which, I am sure, you will deem satisfactory.

Mr. J. H. Seth seconded the proposal which was carried unanimously.

Messrs. T. E. Pearce and J. Rodger were re-elected Directors on the proposition of Mr. J. H. Seth, seconded by Mr. M. S. Northcott.

Mr. Percy Smith was re-appointed auditor at a remuneration of \$50, on the proposition of Mr. J. Rodger, seconded by the Chairman.

The Chairman having announced that dividend warrants would be ready to-day, the meeting terminated.

THE POULTRY OBSTRUCTION.

ANOTHER BATCH OF SUMMONSES.

Several poultry-dealers were summoned at the Magistracy, yesterday, for encroaching on Ko Shing Street and Lee Shing Street.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain-Superintendent of Police, stated that though some of the delinquents had been punished by Mr. Melbourne, the nuisance of dumping poultry crates in the streets had not abated. He was willing to agree to a suspension of the summonses, if the poultry-dealers would give an undertaking to keep the streets clear. As the result of representations made to the Sanitary Board, a site, near the Sai Yee Home, had been allotted the dealers, but they had not availed themselves of it.

Mr. Shenton, who appeared for the poultry-men, said the matter of the proposed new site was still under consideration. Negotiations were still going on. Mr. Hallifax was taking up the matter.

Mr. Wolfe pointed out that the offer was first made three months ago. Why could not something have been done in the meantime? It was usual in Hongkong to wait till summonses were issued, and then to seek relief. The dealers had been offered a site in Kennedy Town. The objection raised was that it was too far away, but, by means of a fast conveyance, such as a motor-van, that difficulty could be overcome.

Mr. Shenton remarked that he was not in a position to give the undertaking asked for by the Police. The nuisance complained of was one of thirty years' standing.

Mr. Wolfe replied that the position was worse to-day than it was eight years ago.

Mr. Shenton pointed out that the matter was still in the hands of Mr. Hallifax, who wished that it be allowed to stand over for a time.

Mr. Wolfe said that he had received a message from Mr. Hallifax that he (Mr. Hallifax) had been flooded with petitions. Eventually, Mr. Lindell remanded the case for a week.

COMPANY PROMOTER IN TROUBLE.

A STORY THAT WAS NOT TAKEN WITH A PINCH OF SALT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese Company promoter was charged, on remand, with attempting to defraud four Chinese women of over \$500.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendant.

The prosecution alleged that defendant introduced himself to four Chinese women, who had saved some money, and informed them that he was a company promoter. He told them that he had a good thing on the market, and if they wished to be shareholders to let him know. The women believed his story, and, becoming interested, asked him what the company was. Defendant told them that he was the owner of some salt junk, which came to Hongkong twice a month, bringing in heavy cargoes of salt. He was willing to pay them sixty per cent of the profits if they each bought \$500 worth of shares. The women, believing they saw a short cut to wealth, paid over the money, and patiently waited for their dividends. A year passed, and as there were no signs either of the dividends, or of the Company promoter, they informed the Police, who arrested the defendant. Mr. Lindell remanded the case.

POLICE RESERVISTS IN TROUBLE.

CHARGE OF OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, José Thomas and Ricardo Antonio Remedios, members of the Police Reserve, were charged, on remand, with demanding \$20 from a Chinese woman by means of threats.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for the second.

The complainant stated that the two defendants came to her house in Gage Street, on January 3rd, wearing armlets, and demanded \$20 from her, stating that Sergeant Wills had authorised them to collect the money. She told them that she had only \$5 and offered to give them that sum.

Mr. Lindell: Why should you give them that sum?—Witness: They told me that the Inspector of sly brothels wanted it.

Then you kept a sly brothel?—No; I am chief tenant of the house. Continuing, witness said she accompanied the two defendants, at their invitation, to the Stag Hotel. The Inspector, however, was not there, and defendants said that he would come in a few minutes. They persisted in demanding \$20, and she then sent her amah, who had accompanied her to the hotel, to her house to get \$20. As the amah did not return for some time, she went to her house and found that the amah could not open the almirah. (Laughter.) She returned with the money to the hotel and waited for some time, but as the Inspector did not come, she informed the complainant that she was leaving. The defendants then showed her some pieces of cloth and said that they were the Government's warrant for collecting money.

Mr. Lindell: There must be some reason for paying the money?—Witness: No, the defendants stated that the Inspector wanted the money. Witness asked that the defendants threatened if the money were not paid, to have her arrested by the Inspector. She did not take a receipt as she was satisfied that the money would be handed over to the Inspector. The second defendant followed her to the house when she went to get the money, and shadowed her on her return to the hotel. The defendants, in turn, examined the notes to see whether they were for \$10 or \$5 each. Some time afterwards, the second defendant, accompanied by his wife, came to her house and asked her to take the money to the Police, but to have pity on him for the sake of his little child. The second defendant's wife offered to pay \$50 or \$100 for her silence. Witness replied that she did not intend to take the money, neither did she intend to communicate with the Police. The Sanitary Board lunch. The morning was foggy and there was a choppy sea at the time. The rowing boat capsized, and the occupants were thrown into the water. Assistance was immediately rendered by the launch, and three of the crew and two Americans were rescued. Search was made for the others in vain. A little later, however, the body of the Chinese boat-woman was found floating near the scene of the accident, and it was picked up and removed to the Public Mortuary, where it was subsequently identified by relatives. It is assumed that the bodies of the American and the Chinese boatman were caught by the current and carried in the direction of West Point.

Otto Foutut was 35 years of age and was second officer of the *Sierra*. The Chinese boatman was 24 years of age.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENTS IN THE CITY.
During the week-end, three motor-car accidents were reported in the City.

A Chinese woman, 75 years of age, was carrying an infant, a month old, across Connaught Road, when motor-car No. 124 knocked her down. The old woman and the child were removed to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from severe injuries to the body.

A Chinese boy, aged 14, was walking along Causeway Road, early yesterday morning, when he was knocked down by motor-car No. 85. He was carried in the car to the Hospital.

A chair-coolie has been removed to Hospital, with severe injuries to his right leg, as a result of being knocked down by motor-car No. 92.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week, ending 1st February, is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 4 weeks
This Year	\$17,349	70,884
Last Year	12,006	61,108
Increase	5,343	9,776

SPORT.
TENNIS.
ANNUAL HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

The annual tennis tournament of the Hongkong C.C. has been arranged to commence on March 1st. There will be the following six events:—

Championship Singles (Open presented by Sir Paul Chater; won last year by Mr. Ng Sze Kwong).
Championship Doubles (Open presented by the Hon. Mr. Ho Yook; won last year and in 1917 by Messrs. Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Kung).
Handicap Singles (Class A).
Handicap Doubles.
Mixed Handicap Doubles.

The first two events are open to all players in the Colony, and the remainder to members and subscribers of the Club only.

PEACE DELEGATE IN HONGKONG.

BRIEF INTERVIEW WITH DR. WU CHIAO-CHU.

Amongst those who left Hongkong, yesterday, on the *Portos*, for Marseilles, via Saigon, Singapore and Colombo, was Dr. Wu Chiao-chu, B.A. (London), barrister-at-law, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who, with his secretaries—Mr. Foo Ping-shung, B. Sc. (Hongkong) and Mr. Woo Toi-kwang—and a member of the Canton Parliament, Mr. Lau Choo-chu, is attending the Peace Conference in Europe as one of China's delegates.

Interviewed by a reporter of this paper, Dr. Wu regretted he was unable to say anything as to the specific claims he was going to lay before the Conference, because, he said, it would not do to make known China's claims until he had consulted with, and obtained the consent of, the other delegates.

"What exactly is your position?" asked our representative. "Are you going to Paris as the representative of China, or as the representative of the Canton Parliament?"

"I am one of China's delegates," replied Dr. Wu.

"But you cannot very well be one of China's delegates unless you have been sent by the Peking Government."

"The position is this," explained Dr. Wu. "I have been confirmed by the Canton Parliament as one of China's representatives at the Conference. On the other hand, I have been asked by the Peking Parliament to join the Chinese delegation, which is now in Paris; but to this I have not yet consented. I will make my decision when I reach Europe."

"Then it is not strictly correct to say that you are one of China's delegates?"
"I shall represent Chinese views, deciding, when in Paris, the course which I shall adopt."

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

AMERICAN SHIP'S OFFICER DROWNED.

A distressing accident occurred in the Harbour on Sunday, when a rowing boat collided with the Sanitary Board Launch No. 2, and, as a result, Mr. Otto Foutut, an American ship's officer, and a Chinese boatman and boat-woman were drowned.

It appears that rowing boat No. 2,300, carrying three Americans, belonging to the U.S.A. motor-ship, *Serra*, and a crew of about six Chinese, was proceeding from Bank Wharf to the American motor-ship, and, when about thirty yards away from the Wharf, it collided with the Sanitary Board launch. The morning was foggy and there was a choppy sea at the time. The rowing boat capsized, and the occupants were thrown into the water. Assistance was immediately rendered by the launch, and three of the crew and two Americans were rescued. Search was made for the others in vain. A little later, however, the body of the Chinese boat-woman was found floating near the scene of the accident, and it was picked up and removed to the Public Mortuary, where it was subsequently identified by relatives. It is assumed that the bodies of the American and the Chinese boatman were caught by the current and carried in the direction of West Point.

Otto Foutut was 35 years of age and was second officer of the *Serra*. The Chinese boatman was 24 years of age.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENTS IN THE CITY.
During the week-end, three motor-car accidents were reported in the City.

A Chinese woman, 75 years of age, was carrying an infant, a month old, across Connaught Road, when motor-car No. 124 knocked her down. The old woman and the child were removed to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from severe injuries to the body.

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HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
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Increase	5,343	9,776

PIANOFORTE AND 'CELLO RECITAL.
A third concert will be given at the Theatre Royal by Messrs. A. Blazevski (pianist) and B. Bykora (cellist) on Saturday evening, when the following programme will be performed:—
Schubert's "Carnival" Op. 9.
A. Blazevski.
Volkmann's Concerto (Opus 4) and "Allegretto" (Op. 10).
Bykora.
Schubert's "Allegretto" (Op. 10).
Bykora.
Bach's "Chaconne" (Op. 10).
Bykora.
Liszt's (of Chopin's) "Allegretto" (Op. 10).
Bykora.
(b) XV. Blazevski—A. Blazevski.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SHOES

AT

HALF PRICE

STOCKTAKING

SALE

FROM

THURSDAY,

JANUARY 30th

TO

SATURDAY,

FEBRUARY 8th.

THE WHOLE STOCK GREATLY REDUCED.

THIS MUST BE CLEARED TO MAKE ROOM

FOR LARGE SPRING STOCKS

ARRIVING SHORTLY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

February 5th,

9.15 p.m. Performance.

ANNALS OF THE WAR NO. 58.

A MULTI-MILLIONAIRE

after the play of

Mr. Joseph Remand Renaud.

LUCIEN IN PACKING CASE.

MANTLA STRING BAND will be in attendance on Tuesday, February 4th, at 9.15 p.m.

Matinees every

Wednesday and Thursday, 5.15 p.m.

Saturday, 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sunday, 6 p.m.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

141

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VOUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

OUR ANNUAL

STOCKTAKING

SALE

Commences on TUESDAY next.

FEBRUARY 4th, for three days only.

A FEW

COSTUMES, COATS AND SWEATERS

at \$10.00 each.

GREATLY REDUCED.

See Windows.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

FROM February 1st, 1919, the undersigned has taken over the business of **STERNER FABRES**, situated in Queen's Road, Hongkong. **ALBERT WEILL.** [23]

FOR SALE.

"BUICK" 4-Cylinder Motor Car in excellent running condition. Price moderate. Apply—
Box No. 416, Office of "Daily Press" [24]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, February 10th, to SATURDAY, February 22nd, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 4th, 1919. [25]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE," having arrived from above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by February 8th, 1919, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on February 8th, 1919, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case unless the cargo is insured by Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, February 1st, 1919. [26]

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

1919 EDITION (57th Year of Publication)

READY ON FEBRUARY 15th.

PRICE:
Large Volume ... \$11.00
Abridged ... 7.00

Orders should be sent to the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LD.

NOTICE.

CHINA OVERSEAS TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE interest connected and authority of Mr. J. MOWBRAY JONES in the above Company ceases as from the 1st February, 1919. In future Mr. S. L. CHOY will sign as Manager.

K. L. OHAY,
Assistant Managing Director.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1919. [26]

WANTED.

CHIEF OFFICER for "SISMAN"

Apply—
GERMINAL CIGAR STORE,
16, Nathan Road, Kowloon. [27]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Buxby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 open aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—
"AERATED WATER PLANT,"
Care of Hongkong Daily Press,
or,
Care of General P.O. Office,
Box No. 595. [28]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
BY APPOINTMENT.

G. R.

HUGHES AND HOUGH,
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers,
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers
and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"TO-KWA-WAN COAL"

STORAGE.

CODEN USED BY TELEGRAPH

A.B.C. 4th & 5th EDITIONS

At Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address "HUGHES"

Hongkong

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
on

THURSDAY,

The 6th, February, 1919, at 11 a.m., at China Provident Loan and Mortgage Godown, No. 20, Praya East, 222 Bundles Steel angles,
112 Bundles Square iron bars,
893 Bundles Round iron bars.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
on

FRIDAY,

The 7th, February, 1919, at 12.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One 6-cylinder two-seater "Oakland" Car (new)
One 4-cylinder five-seater "Dodge" Car (new)
One 4-cylinder four-seater "Ford" Car, guaranteed in good running order.
Further particulars, and inspecting orders may be had from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
on

FRIDAY,

The 7th, February, 1919, at 12.30 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One 4-cylinder, two-seater "Trumbull" Car.
14-18 H.P. Water-Cooled Engine, Electric Light.
In good running order.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),
on

FRIDAY,

The 7th, February, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A large quantity of ELECTRICAL FITTINGS AND ACCESSORIES, comprising—
A quantity of Telephone and Lead covered V.I.R. Wire, a large assortment of Lamps, Wattmeters, Ammeters, Fuses, Knife Switches, Tumbler and Snap Switches, Ships' Light Fittings, Ceiling Roses, Fans, Globes, Insulators, Lamp Holders, Exhaust Fan, &c., &c., &c.

Also,
1,000 Watt "Lalloy" Lighting Plant, a quantity of No. 6 Cotton Waste, Photo Paper, &c., &c., and one case of Lysol.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),
on

FRIDAY,

The 7th, February, 1919, at 5 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A NUMBER OF LOTS OF BOOKS, comprising—Novels by Jack London, William J. Locke, Philip Gibbs, Binnie Books, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
Complete Set Dickens' Works (well bound), Gulland's Chinese Porcelain (3 vols.), Japanese Art, &c.
On view now.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),
on

SATURDAY,

The 8th, February, 1919, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A NUMBER OF CASES OF BOUTIQUE, comprising—Arrowroot, Tea Blenders, Macaroon Stays, Lemonette, Ginger Biscuits, &c. (just arrived).

Also,
Several cases of Bar Soap.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 4th, 1919. [28]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Massena, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1919, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from JANUARY 27th to FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [173]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1919, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th February to the 18th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, January 29th, 1919. [163]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Fodder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Subjuncted Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—
"In Article 28 the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'."

The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of the Directors from 4 to 5.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 24th day of January, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary and Manager. [254]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. on 4th and 5th days of FEBRUARY, 1919, to be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1914.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. 40

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY,

FEBRUARY 6th, 1919, at 11 A.M.,

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, 30 New Ladies' Felt Hats, Ladies' Shoes, Fancy Laces and Straps, "Artifex" Soft Rubber Carriers hair wavers, Hat Pins, Baldwin's Beehive Andalusian Wool, Suit Belongs, Buttons and a long line of Sundries.

Also,
3 Doz. "Nova." The perfect white cleaner shoe Polish, 10 Pairs New White Blankets.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, January 30th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY,

FEBRUARY 7th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.,

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Silk-Hood Sofas, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Boreded Mirror Wardrobes, Hat Stands, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Book-case, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Stoves, Electric Kettles, Toilet Sets, Electric Heating Lamp, Cabinets, Bedboards and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, January 30th, 1919. [184]

INTIMATION

We have just received a

consignment of

THERMOS

FLASKS

AND

THERMOS

FOOD JARS

Pint and Quart

sizes.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Tel. 18.

[18]

BIRTHS.

BARNES.—At 179, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, on January 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. O. J. BARNES, a son. [281]

GRAY.—At 8, The Peak, on February 3rd, 1919, to Capt. and Mrs. E. H. GRAY, a daughter. [298]

MARRIAGES.

BADHAM—JANSEN.—At Singapore, on January 28th, JOHN BADHAM, of the South British Insurance Co., to MABEL JANSEN (nee Limby), widow of the late John Jansen, C. M. Customs, Shanghai. [290]

GOLDBRINE—LUCING.—On the 29th Jan., 1919, at the Union Church, Hongkong, PHILIP WALLACE GOLDBRINE, of Hongkong, Solicitor, to LUCIE DONNA, daughter of the late Rev. James Luching and Mrs. Luching of No. 6, Basilea Lytleton Road, Hongkong. [290]

ROACH—SCOTT.—At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on January 30th, by the Very Rev. A. J. Walker, ROBERT BAIN, only son of the late J. B. ROACH and Mrs. Roach of Aberdeen, Scotland, to ELLEN MORTIMER, only daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Scott, of Galashiels, Scotland. [290]

ROBINSON—WANG.—At the British Consulate-General, Shanghai, on Jan. 30th, and afterwards at Union Church, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, FREDERICK ALAN ROBINSON, son of Richard Robinson, of Manchester, to EMILY DONNA, daughter of the late Rev. James Ware, of Shanghai. [290]

BRANER—HENZLER.—At No. 102, Avenue Road, Shanghai, on January 29th, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, EASTON HENRY BRANER, of Cherokee, Iowa, U.S.A., to MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Herzberg, of Shanghai. [290]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. M. MANUK and his sisters thank their many friends for their kind expressions of sympathy and floral tributes, on the occasion of their recent bereavement. [299]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 5th, 1919.

LIFTING THE VEIL

The order of Sir DAVID BEATTY to the surrendered German warships will survive as long as the English language is spoken or printed: "The German flag will be hoisted down at sunset to-day and will not be hoisted again without permission."

That set the seal to the wonderful "scrap of paper," the signing of which involved the abject surrender of a Navy

upon which so many millions had been expended, though it played such an inglorious part in the war. "Well, that's the end of the story," remarked the captain of the *Furious* to the well-known journalist, Mr. HAROLD BEONIS, as the sun sank into the darkening clouds and the German flag was hauled down, to which comment the answer was "Yes, but it is a story the grandeur of which will never fade with sinking sun or diminish with the ages. And it is the story of a hundred thousand Englishmen."

The man-power in the British Fleet was only 100,000 men. There was, however, something else behind the Fleet. In the ship-yards, in the engineering workshops, in the designing-rooms and research departments of the Admiralty and private shipbuilding firms, there had been continuous and brilliant, if hidden, work. Some day the full tale of it will be told. The little that the public knew of these matters until recently it learnt from Sir ERIC GEDDES and his predecessors at the Admiralty, but just lately some additional information has been published by the Germans. Although the ban on publicity has been removed, we have had no authentic statement of the processes by which the Royal Navy reached a strength greater than ever before in its history. The war losses were considerable, although only two of the all-big-gun battle-ships were sunk. These were the *Audacious*, mined in October, 1914, and the *Vanguard*, which was destroyed by an internal explosion in July, 1917. Three battle-cruisers—the *Queen Mary*, the *Indefatigable*, and the *Invisible* went down in the Jutland

Among our battle-cruisers a recent issue of a German naval annual includes two ships, the *Renown* and the *Repulse*, and as these are two of the famous "hush-hush" cruisers, concerning which there have been so many rumours, it is of interest to examine the only available information, even though it comes from a German source. These two ships were built rapidly—one of them in seventeen months—and their chief feature is their great speed. Of course, lighter vessels, such as destroyers, are able to pass them at sea, but a speed of thirty knots for a vessel about eight hundred feet long and carrying six of the fifteen-inch guns is certainly noteworthy. The *Tiger* was commissioned three months after the outbreak of war. She attained a speed of twenty-eight knots, with steam turbines of 87,600 horse-power. The *Courageous* and *Furious* are listed in the German publication as battle-cruisers, and their speed is given as thirty-five knots, which is about the same as that of the ordinary railway train in England.

Apparently thirty-five monitors and numerous light cruisers were added to our Navy during the war. More than a hundred special vessels (called, in the humorous way of the Navy men, the "Herbaceous" class because the first was named *Acacia*) were designed and constructed for mine-sweeping work and patrol duty. Five new gunboats were built in Japan for the Royal Navy, and many others were produced in our own shipyards. Over 200 destroyers were completed during the past four years, most of them of about 1,000 tons, with a speed of thirty-five knots. Over a hundred submarines and sixty of the "P" boats, which are similar to destroyers but of lighter draught, have been launched in Great Britain since 1915. About 550 motor-launches were built, besides many of the famous "Q" vessels. These latter were yachts, etc., or disguised as such, with quick-firing guns for use against submarines. Thus we begin to gain glimpses of the machine that ended the rivalry of twenty years. The first German Navy Act was passed in 1898, and the hopes which it inspired were finally shattered when the German sailors were made to realise, by the reception accorded them on their submission, that they had placed themselves outside the pale of the civility of the sea.

Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Puisano Justice, left yesterday for Home on the *Portico*, on a year's leave.

The annual meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be held on the 22nd inst.

The Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, acknowledges, with thanks, \$30 contributed anonymously towards the tower of the new Chinese Church at Canton.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines, for the week ending January 18th, 1919, amounted to 72,654 tons and the sales to 51,398 tons.

Mr. E. Lecable, agent in Hongkong for the Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin, left with Mrs. and Miss Lecable, yesterday, for Marseilles, on the *Portico*.

One case of cerebro-spinal fever was reported in the Colony on January 31st. There were no cases of communicable diseases notified in the Colony on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.

Among those who passed through Hongkong yesterday on the *Portico* was General Stepankin, of the Czechoslovak Army. He is on his way to Paris in connection with the Peace Conference.

At the annual meeting of members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, the sum of £250 was donated to the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, the Chairman remarking that the men of the mercantile marine had fought a stiff fight without the glamour of uniform or tinkling of cymbals.

The *Asahi* publishes a Tsingtao telegram saying that the Peking Government has instructed the Chinese residents there, through the Tsingtao Chamber of Commerce, to submit reports giving the amount of losses suffered during the war. The losses, of reports which had been submitted up to January 15th, totalled over ¥10,000,000.

A Chinese servant was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing a gold ring, belonging to Mr. Ellis Beaumont, of 13b, Macdonald Road. He was arrested by a plain-clothes detective when attempting to sell the ring. The defendant was fined \$25, with the alternative of three weeks' imprisonment.

Among the Canton residents, who spent the Chinese New Year holidays in Hongkong, were Mr. J. W. Jamieson (Consul-General for Great Britain) and Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. F. A. Cair, (Commissioner of Customs), Mr. A. Wilson (Deputy Commissioner of Customs) and Mrs. Wilson, and Mr. H. E. Smith (of the Chartered Bank).

The clever device of a Chinese fish-stall owner to ensure an unlimited free supply of water was exposed, at the Magistracy, yesterday. The Water Works Inspector found, while on a visit of inspection, that the meter had been removed, and thus no check could be kept on the water used. For the defence it was pleaded that the owner went to Canton and when he returned he found the meter had been removed, presumably by the *fokis*. A fine of \$50 was imposed.

José Portaria and Henrique d'Aquino, two ex-Police Reservists, and Chow Kow, a Chinese—all of whom, it will be recollected, were sentenced, last week, to three months' imprisonment for improperly demanding money from a Chinese woman—were brought up before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, on another charge of alleged larceny of a purse and its contents, worth \$2.90, on the 16th ultimo. The case was adjourned until the 13th February.

The Tokio correspondent of the *Osaka Mainichi* says that some of the German prisoners in Japan, who number about 4,500, are still worshipping the ex-Kaiser, and apparently intend to devote themselves to the task of reconstituting Germany under Wilhelm, but the greater number are trying to secure positions in the South Seas and China after the war. It is said that some hundreds of prisoners at the Narashino Camp have made up their minds to migrate to the Hokkaido with the permission of the Japanese authorities, when they are discharged, in order to make their homes there. The *Mainichi* correspondent adds that as there are many experts in one line or other, the authorities are considering means of turning their talents to good account.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A PICTURESQUE TOUCH AT THE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, January 27th.

The League of Nations debate was afforded a most picturesque touch this afternoon when the delegate for China, Lou Tseng Hwang, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs in China, gave his support to the principles of the League in a few words of perfect French. He declared that China wished to help the nations of the western world in abolishing war.

GREECE'S CLAIMS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE:

FIVE GREAT POWERS WILL BROOK NO DICTATION.

LABOUR SITUATION BY NO MEANS DESPERATE.

REPUBLICAN EFFORTS TO REGAIN POWER IN PORTUGAL.

LATENT CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PORTUGAL. REPUBLICAN EFFORTS TO REGAIN CONTROL.

LONDON, February 3rd.
Messages based on obviously coloured information are arriving, regarding the situation in Portugal.

Reuter's correspondent at Oporto, telegraphing on February 1st, quotes Royalist communiques stating that conditions are thoroughly normal in Oporto, where the Royalist administration is discharging its financial obligations.

Torrential rains are interrupting the advance towards the South.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, telegraphing on February 2nd, quoting news from the frontier, says that the Republicans, after inflicting heavy losses in a skirmish, are now marching on Oporto.

WAR AGAINST DISEASE. PUBLIC HEALTH BILL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPETOWN, February 3rd.
In the Assembly, Sir G. Watt, moving the second reading of the Public Health Bill, stated that during the war the Union forces lost 6,305 natives, while the recent epidemic carried off 11,726 white persons and 127,746 natives and coloured persons.

The Bill creates a portfolio of Public Health, with a Central Health Administration, also special provisions for dealing with special diseases like tuberculosis, small-pox and venereal disease.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR. SWISS SOCIALISTIC VIEWS.

BERNE, February 3rd.
Swiss Socialists have decided not to participate in the International Socialist Conference, because the majority of the Socialists in the belligerent countries do not support class war.

PREPARING FOR BERNE CONFERENCE.

BERNE, February 2nd.
Practically all the delegates to the International Labour Conference have arrived.

It was decided, at a meeting at Volkshaus to-night, to establish three Commissions to draft reports upon the League of Nations' territorial questions and an international labour charter.

The Commissions are expected to report next week.

It is stated that the Trades Unions, which have been sitting in Paris, are coming to Berne for a separate Conference, and, with a view to securing unity between the Unions and the Conference, a joint session will be held.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST. SITUATION BY NO MEANS DESPERATE.

LONDON, February 3rd.
While the industrial situation is still threatening, it is regarded as by no means desperate.

The partial success of the efforts to spread the Clyde strike throughout the country appears mainly to be due to coercion, not to persuasion.

The decision of the motor-men, at the last moment, came as a surprise, in view of the conciliatory attitude of all other grades.

All the tubes were expected to be held up on Monday, but the motor-men of the district refused to join the strike.

The Railway Clerks' Association, meeting at Birmingham, decided to refer to the Cabinet Sir Albert Stanley's refusal to recognise the Association as representing the stationmasters. The leaders meet the Cabinet to-day.

The London doctors, meeting on Sunday, decided to form a body representative of the whole profession to watch medical interests. A resolution for a registered Trades Union was rejected by two votes, amid an uproar.

LONDON TUBE MOTOR MEN.

LONDON, February 3rd.
The London tube motor-men, in spite of the decision of other grades to remain at work pending negotiations, have decided to strike on Monday morning, as a protest against the refusal to include half-an-hour for meal time in an eight-hour day.

SCOTTISH WORKERS OPPOSE STRIKE.

LONDON, February 2nd.
A crowded meeting of Clyde-side workers opposed the present strike held in the Govan District, and passed a resolution condemning, wholeheartedly, the undemocratic and unconstitutional methods to force them to participate in the strike, and pledging themselves to support the representatives of the Trades Unions, and to use their influence to maintain law and order.

A big demonstration is being held in Glasgow, on February 4th, to form a Patriotic Workers' League on the Clyde-side, with a view to taking the control of the Trades Unions out of the hands of the Extremists.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM. ESTHONIANS CAPTURE WALK.

STOCKHOLM, February 2nd.
An Estonian communique states:—On February 2nd, our troops captured the town of Walk and advanced towards the south.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. GREEK CLAIMS.

PARIS, February 2nd.
The Greek demands, to be considered at the Conference to-morrow, are likely to arouse prolonged discussion. They include important territorial claims for the whole vilayet of Aidin, as well as other concessions, giving Greece control of the whole coast of Asia Minor from Aivali to the southern limit of the vilayet of Aidin.

Greece, likewise, claims Dodecanesos, Imbros, Tenedos, Cyprus, and the whole of Bulgarian-Turkish Thrace, up to the Black Sea.

The new frontier will roughly correspond with the Chatalja line separating Greater Greece from the new international State, of which Constantinople is to be the capital.

FRENCH COLONIAL REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, February 4th.
The French Government has been promised that the interests of her Colonies will be represented at the Peace Conference similarly to the British.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA. VIEWS OF A RUSSIAN LEADER.

LONDON, February 3rd.
M. Tshaykovsky, the President of the Northern Russian Government, who is proceeding to Paris, interviewed in London, said that the League of Nations cannot be realised without Russia.

The Allies must find an organic solution of the Russian problem. Measures like the Prinkipio proposal are useless. The Bolsheviks must be obliged to abdicate. If they do not, the League of Nations must organise force and enforce their decrees.

SUBMARINES. STARTLING PEACE CONFERENCE PROPOSAL.

LONDON, February 3rd.
The Daily Mail's correspondent in Paris states that the British and American delegates have recommended to the Conference that submarines should be abolished.

MISGUIDED RUSSIA. STILL ANOTHER REVOLT.

Helsingfors, February 2nd.
Fugitives from Petrograd report that a revolt has broken out among the soldiers of the old Russian Army in Petrograd. Machine-gun fighting occurred. The artillery at Kronstadt bombarded Petrograd. Many were killed in the streets.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. GREAT POWERS WILL BROOK NO DICTATION.

PARIS, January 27th.
A Havas message says:—During the League of Nations' debate, M. Clemenceau emphasised the right of the great Powers to make decisions as to procedure and policy before submitting such decisions to the minor Powers.

POST-WAR TRADE. THE COMING COMPETITION FROM GERMANY.

PARIS, January 27th.
A Havas message says:—Mr. Edward Hurley, the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, spoke yesterday at a Franco-American dinner. He said that France must be prepared to meet German commercial competition and he hoped that France would not wait too long, allowing others to produce wares, while the United States and other peoples were anxiously waiting to place orders for French products.

SHORT-LIVED FRENCH STRIKE. FIRM ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, January 27th.
A Havas message says:—The employees of the Paris Underground Railway, the Tramway, and Motor Omnibus Companies decided to resume work this morning, as a result of placing the services at the disposal of the military authorities.

EGGS FROM CHINA. WARNING FROM THE FOOD INSPECTOR.

LONDON, February 4th.
The Chief Food Inspector points out that the use of boricated liquid eggs, from China, is open to very serious objection from the view-point of the health of the consumer. He suggests that the eggs might be shipped dried.

TELEGRAPHIC DELAYS. A SERIOUS HANDICAP TO EASTERN TRADE.

Those Hongkong merchants who have experienced annoyance and discomfort, accompanied very often by financial loss, owing to the delay of telegrams to and from London, will be interested to hear that, at the last meeting of the Straits Legislative Council, held on January 27th, Mr. C. W. Darbishire asked:—Is there likely to be in the near future any reduction in the excessive amount of Government traffic on the cables which is at present partly responsible for the heavy delay on telegrams to and from London?

The Acting Colonial Secretary replied: The Government has ascertained that, although heavy Government traffic has been one of the causes of abnormal delay, there have been other causes, illness amongst the staff of the Telegraph Company being one. The principal cause has, however, been the interruption of three main cables. Regarding ships at work, and it is expected that normal communication will shortly be restored.

It is not possible for this Government to predict whether there is likely in the near future to be a reduction in the amount of Government traffic. But, whilst the Conference is sitting at Paris, the number of despatches passing between England and France prevents full use of the lines between Calais and Marseille, and demobilisation must naturally be responsible for the despatch of numerous telegrams.

On the 20th instant, the Secretary of State was informed that the Foreign Chamber of Commerce, had represented that the long delays in receipt of commercial cables seriously handicapped trade.

THE SHAMEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. EXCERPTS FROM ANNUAL REPORT.

The following are excerpts from the annual report of the Shamshui Municipal Council for the year 1918, to be submitted at the annual meeting of ratepayers called for February 17th, at H.B.M. Consulate-General:—The population of the Concession is: Non-Chinese 230, Chinese 660.

The year under review has again, on the whole, been a very healthy one. There have been two separate outbreaks of influenza, which disease has been epidemic over the whole world; we have been fortunate, up to the present, in escaping the pulmonary complications which have proved so deadly in nearly all the other described outbreaks and have not had a fatal foreign case reported of it yet. Two cases of typhoid have occurred on the concession.

The total consumption of water for the year ending 31st December, 1918, was 28,235,800 gallons, an increase of 491,500 gallons over the consumption for the year 1917. The average consumption per month for all purposes was 2,354,650—an increase of 40,950 gallons over the consumption for the previous year. The amount of water registered through the service meters was approximately 18 million gallons for the year, equivalent to 64 gallons per head of the population per day.

The Defence Corps drilled regularly until the end of July, when parades were suspended on account of the hot weather. Owing to the Armistice, no drills have been held in the latter part of the year. There would appear to be no present necessity for maintaining the Corps on an active footing. It is accordingly proposed to call in all equipment, which can be re-issued from store should occasion arise.

About fifty-seven thousand square feet of lime, cinder, and cement-concrete paths have been laid during the past year, all with cement curbs. Wherever possible the paths have been brought to the same level line. The work has all been done by day labour under the supervision of the Council. The total cost amounts to \$5,454.30 or less than ten cents per square foot. In the opinion of the Council the whole front Bund from the French Concession to the Boat House (approximately 45,000 square feet) requires relaying, and the cost of this, roughly \$4,500, is provided for in the estimates. The Council would have preferred to have had the Bund laid with asphaltum, but as the tender was \$22,000, it is out of the question. It is therefore recommended that clinker-concrete, as used in the approaches to the British bridge, be laid down and the work commenced at once. This style of pavement should prove very satisfactory and durable. Ratepayers have received their full money's worth for the amount expended on new roads, etc., during the year, as the paths themselves testify. Mr. W. Farmer deserves their hearty thanks for the time and care he has given to this Municipal Work.

The Bund wall on the West end of the Concession was found to have sunk about ten inches and was generally in a bad condition. This has been rectified and the roadway filled up, in some places by as much as twenty inches, to bring it to the level of the rest of the Concession. The Bund wall here has also been pointed with cement and the pathways relaid, but there are signs of further subsidence. The rest of the Bund wall is only in fair condition and should be attended to in the near future.

The accounts for the year were as follows:—Estimated Cash Expenditure: \$38,712.02; Net Cash Expenditure: \$37,712.02; the excess over estimates being chiefly due to increased Waterworks running Expenses owing to advance in price of coal, etc. Estimated Income: \$49,000.00; Actual Income: \$45,328.00. The surplus here is due to the 6½ per cent. House Tax realising \$23,670.30 as against an estimate of \$20,000. The overdraft with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been reduced from \$46,769.41 to \$40,398.06.

Among the resolutions to be submitted to the meeting are the following:—The House Tax shall be 6½ per cent. for the year, payable before 31st March. The Land Tax shall be \$25 per lot, excepting where its area exceeds 13,645 feet, when it shall pay \$2 extra for every 1,000 square feet over and above this area. Payable before 31st March.

The Business Tax shall be \$50. Firms exporting Raw Silk from the Concession shall pay ten cents for each bale of Raw Silk over and above 500 exported.

Licences:—Hotel \$300, Theatre \$25, Dog \$10, Bicycling \$5, Hawker \$2, Building \$25.

The charge for water supplied by the Council shall be at the rate of 60 cents per 1,000 gallons provided that:—(a) no consumption of any building does not exceed a value 1 per cent. of the assessed value of such building for the quarter; (b) where the consumption of water is in excess as aforesaid, only such excess shall be charged for.

The Council be authorised to spend approximately \$11,000 for the purpose of providing increased accommodation for the Police Force.

INDUSTRY'S PEACE TERMS. MEMORANDUM TO THE PREMIER.

An important meeting of manufacturers was held recently at the Connaught Rooms, London, to discuss the peace terms to be imposed upon Germany. It was a resumption of the second annual general meeting of the Federation of British Industries. Sir Vincent Caillard presided over a large attendance of the leading representatives of industry in Great Britain, and a memorandum, indicating the terms upon which British industry thinks peace with Germany should be concluded, was carried unanimously, and was ordered to be forwarded to the Prime Minister and other members of the Government concerned. The terms of the memorandum are as follows:—

The Federation of British Industries fully endorses the arguments which have been advanced in other quarters for compelling the enemy countries to make such reparation, as is possible, by paying the full cost of the war, on the grounds of abstract justice, as a preventive of future aggression, and as a warning to any nation, which may ever be tempted to follow their example. They desire, however, to urge more particularly on His Majesty's Government the serious economic aspects of the question.

Unless the enemy countries pay, the burden will have to be borne by this country in the form of immensely increased taxation for many years to come. This taxation, however ingeniously its original incidence may be devised, must, like all other taxation, fall ultimately upon the industry of the country, and form an element in the cost of production. A great increase in the total cost of production can only have three possible results—an increase in the price of the product, a diminution in sales, ending eventually in national bankruptcy, or a reduction in the remuneration received by all classes engaged in production.

The first will be impossible, owing to the competition of the countries who have taken no part in the war or who have taken a lesser part than this country, and whose total cost of production will be less; the second means national disaster; the third will mean that producers of all classes—employers and employed alike—will have to work harder and receive less than they have ever done before. Capital will be driven away from British enterprises to those of less heavily burdened countries, and both the creation of new industries and the development of those already in existence will be seriously restricted.

Under such circumstances the general standard of living would inevitably be reduced, and it is even probable that the total national wealth would prove insufficient to provide simultaneously for the war charges, and for the important, but costly, reforms in housing, wages, and hours of labour now contemplated.

The Federation therefore desires to urge upon His Majesty's Government the absolute necessity of transferring the burden of the war to those nations which are solely responsible for its creation. They feel, however, that so much of the damage and loss caused by the war must necessarily remain beyond any possibility of reparation that they must define clearly those items which they consider can be dealt with. These are:—

I.—All expenses incurred, as a direct or indirect consequence of the war, by the Allied Governments.

II.—Complete compensation for all loss of Allied public property or of private property owned by Allied subjects, wherever situated, including shipping and invested capital, and for all damage to such property arising from the war.

III.—Compensation for all personal injuries, including a sum representing the capitalised cost of all pensions paid to disabled men and to widows and orphans.

IV.—An estimated sum to cover the loss in national power of production, caused by the death or disablement of potential producers, and by the disorganisation of the means of production and transport.

V.—All enemy debts and obligations, on whatever account.

VI.—Interest on all these charges from the date incurred until the date of final payment.

If the enemy Powers are unable, as is probable, to meet this debt by an immediate capital payment, its collection will probably extend over a considerable period.

During this period, it will be necessary to provide some means of enforcing continued payment and of preventing any attempted evasion, by real and simulated transfer of allegiance to other countries, or by other political manipulation; and, above all, to provide adequate safeguards against any sudden and treacherous attack until there is a definite assurance of a genuine and enduring change of political theory and practice upon the part of our principal enemies.

Prolonged military occupation of any considerable portion of enemy territory would be very burdensome to the Allies by withdrawing a large number of men from productive employment, even if the actual cost of such occupation were borne by the enemy countries, while it might well impede the development of any stable and responsible democratic authority in the territory occupied.

The Federation would suggest that the necessary safeguards might be provided with the minimum of interference with the free internal development, economic, social, and political, of the defeated nations, and the minimum of expense to the Allies by assessing an adequate minimum annual sum to be furnished by the enemy countries, and by placing this sum, at the disposal of an inter-Allied Commission.

Payment in kind, either by raw materials or in the form of replacement of property damaged or destroyed, should only be permitted under safeguards which would effectually prevent any possible injury to the development of industry and employment in the Allied countries or any misrepresentation as to the value of such payments.

Payments in kind should therefore be made to the Inter-Allied Commission, which would dispose of the goods and credit the sums they received for them to the enemy Governments. The Commission should be empowered to reduce any manufactured articles, which could be supplied by Allied countries.

The institution of such a Commission, if accompanied by a complete disarmament of the enemy forces, and by any necessary restriction on the development of aircraft or other means of sudden attack, would enable extensive military occupation to cease at an early date, and would probably enable the Allies, while occupying a few points of strategic importance from a military or naval point of view, to reduce their own armaments to an extent which would be impossible under any other conditions.

At the same time, by providing a common interest and responsibility, and a definite object for continued association and discussion, it should prove a valuable influence in constituting the Allied and associated nations the nucleus of a League of Nations, into which the enemy countries themselves, when their debt has been paid and their period of atonement and probation completed, could, in due course, be admitted. Such a course would probably be preferred even in the enemy countries themselves to the constant interference and friction caused by a prolonged and extensive military occupation.

AN INSANE PROPOSAL.

Sir Vincent Caillard, in submitting the memorandum, said that in connection with the terms of peace two voices had been heard, one to the effect that Germany should be no indemnities so far as Germany was concerned, and the other that Germany could not pay, and, therefore, consonant with decency, we must be as merciful as possible and extract as little as possible from the situation. It was the duty of the Federation of British Industries to place before the Government what they considered the enemy Powers should pay in respect of the frightful damage—loss of life and property—they had done to the world.

There is no possibility to say whether or not Germany was capable of paying the total amount. That point was reserved for future consideration. Only the previous day he had heard it said it was an insane proposal to attempt to make the enemy Powers pay anything like the cost of the war, according to his view, it was an insane proposal to do anything else. (Cheers.) It was an insane proposal to say that this country, which was dragged into the war, should be expected to stand tremendous taxation in order to contribute towards the cost of the war.

Surely the enemy would have to bear the main part of that cost. (Hear, hear.) If production in this country was to be taxed with the enormous cost of the war, we were heading towards national disaster. But he was relieved on reading the British speech of the Prime Minister. According to that speech, the Federation of British Industries, in its peace terms memorandum, was really going hand-in-hand with Mr. Lloyd George.

He was very glad the Prime Minister should have delivered such a speech, because it looked almost as if the right hon. gentleman was seconding the adoption of the memorandum under consideration. (Laughter.)

But (Sir Vincent continued) to revert to the attitude of Germany, what did Herr Ebert say to the German soldiers on their return home? You have sheltered your wives, children, and parents from flames and the slaughter of war. You have preserved Germany's fields and workshops from devastation and destruction.

That was all perfectly true, but it was true because the armistice came a little too soon. (Hear, hear.) If fighting had gone on for another fortnight, or three weeks, no German Chancellor could have given expression to such words. But the whole point of the situation was that German workshops had not been devastated. On the contrary, they had been filled with machinery stolen from Belgium and France. Such being the case, he maintained it would be insane to expect Germany to pay the cost of the war.

He was, however, a big start over allowed, industry, a big start over other nations—a nation which so abominably devastated and gratuitously destroyed other countries. Such an idea could not be entertained. (Cheers.)

THE WHOLE COST OF THE WAR. Mr. W. P. Rylands (Warrington), seconding, said his one hope was that methods would be found by which the whole cost of the war would be placed on the shoulders of Germany. (Cheers.)

Major A. W. Huntington said a demand should be made of the German nation that they should supply the necessary labour in order to restore the devastated districts of France and Belgium.

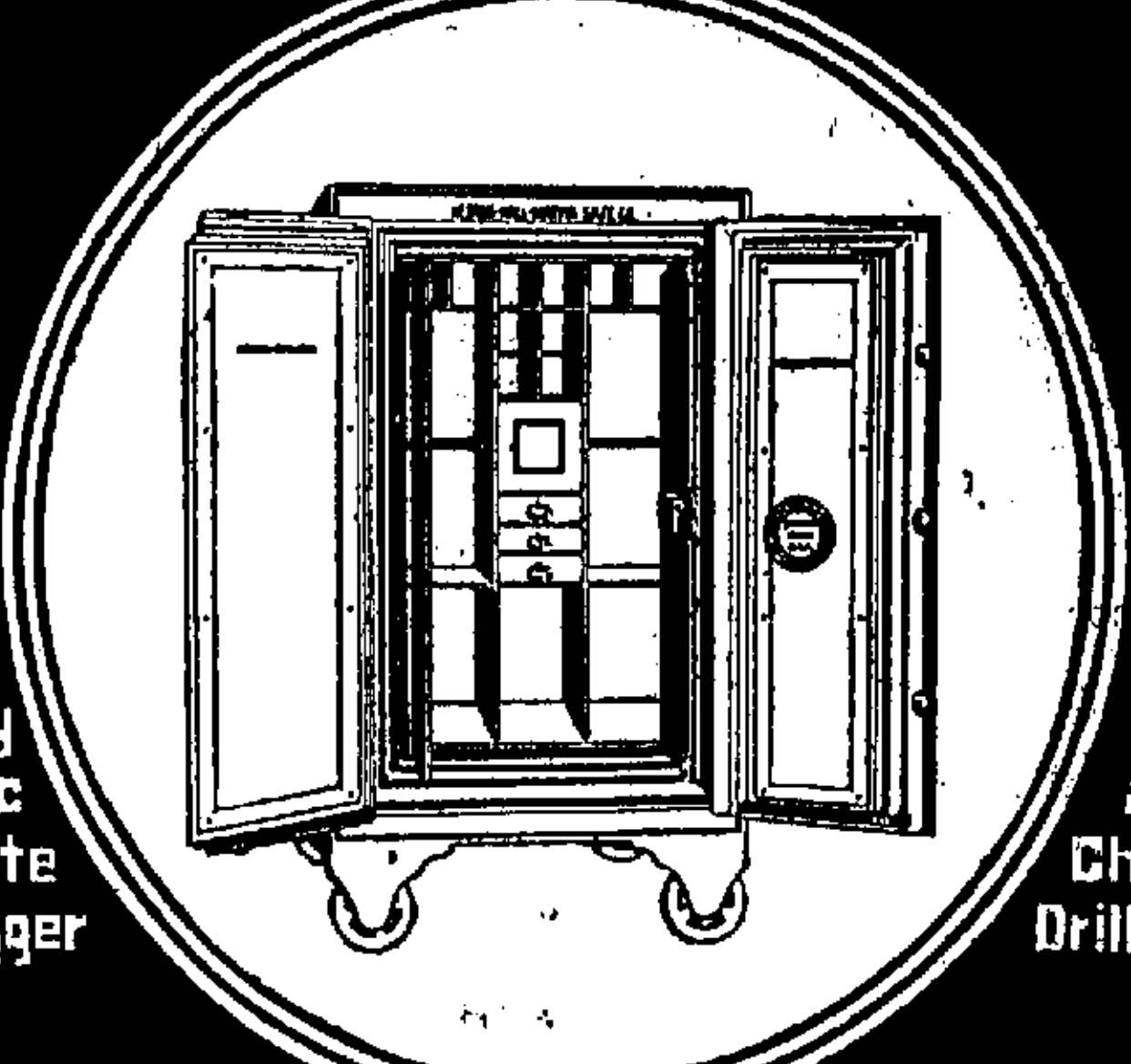
Mr. A. J. Hobson (Sheffield) urged that, in the interests of labour in this country, the army of occupation should be restricted to strategic points, and further, that in no circumstance should Germany again possess such freedom of the seas as she had in the past. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said these points would be duly considered.

SKLAROVSKI-SYKORA CONCERT.

Messrs. Sklarovski and Sykora gave their second concert at the Theatre Royal last evening when there was again a large attendance. Many of those who were present at the first recital were in the second and, in all probability, a good proportion of them will be attracted to the third concert, which is announced for Saturday. It is not often that a pianist and a cellist with the abilities of these two artists visit Hongkong, and music lovers having once heard them and appreciated their wonderful playing, will be willingly miss a chance of hearing them on "every possible occasion" during their short stay in the Colony.

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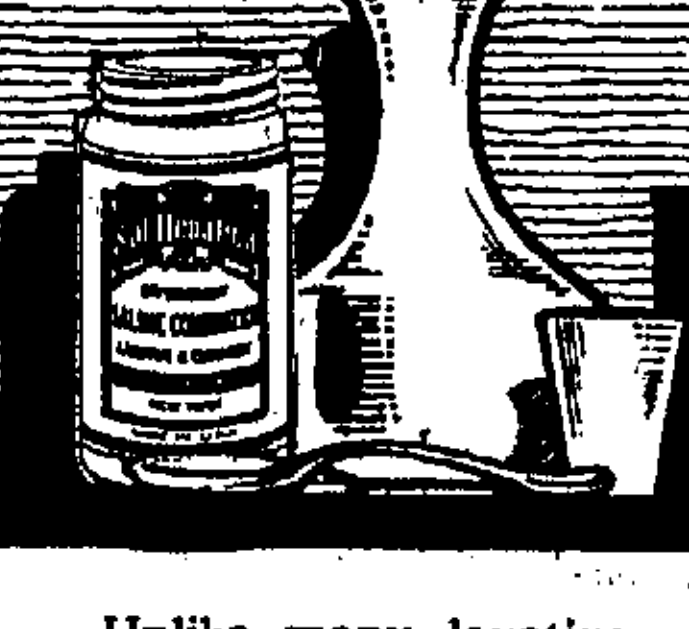
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**MR. BONAR LAW AND
BOLSHEVISM.
THE WOMEN'S BARRIER.**

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking to a crowded gathering of women, at Glasgow, on Dec. 12th, dealt with the Peace Conference and Bolshevism. After recalling the peace squabbles which followed the Napoleonic war, he said that was not going to happen now. One thing at the Peace Conference, which would perhaps be more important than the terms imposed upon the enemy, would be to see that they dealt fairly with their Allies. With the French they had been friendly, with the Americans there had been misunderstandings in the past, but at bottom the ideals of the Americans were very much like ours. It would be the greatest misfortune in the world if they found they could not work together with America to support the peace. He was told there was a very large Bolshevist element in Glasgow. He was not afraid of it. (Cheers.) Wherever the people's imagination might run away with their heads, that was not going to happen seriously in Scotland or in Glasgow. We had traditions and history behind us, and our people know, by experience, that the things which largely benefited them were not to be got by gory revolution. They knew that such a revolution as in Russia was bad for every body, but worst for the lower classes. The people knew that whatever they could justly claim, they could get by ordinary constitutional methods. (Cheers.) The women of this country would be a barrier to the red-flag fraternity. The only danger of anything approaching revolution in this country was if the conditions of life became intolerable. Whatever the risk from a financial point of view, the housing problem had to be dealt with.

**HOW WE LOST OUR TAILS
REVELATIONS OF A WONDERFUL
BOOK OF FOLK LORE.**

[BY ARTHUR MACHEN.]

Sir James Frazer, the famous author of "The Golden Bough," has written another learned and wonderful book, called "Folk Lore in the Old Testament." (Macmillan, three vols., 3s. 6d. net). It deals with Bible narratives, the Fall of Man, the Flood, the Tower of Babel, with marriage customs as exemplified in the story of Jacob's serving for his wife, with the ordeals, observances, and prohibitions of the Jewish Law, and parallels these tales, customs, and laws with like tales, customs, and laws gathered from the store of an encyclopaedic learning.

The Serpent beguiled Eve; and the author sets out the tales of all the false animals who have deceived the race of man to their undoing from the legends and traditions of all the regions of the world. No tribe, however remote the mountains among which it dwells, however desolate the region in which it pitches its tents, is beyond the reach of Sir James Frazer's investigation.

Here you will find the Creation legend as told by the Marindineez, "a tribe who occupy the dreary, treeless, monotonous flats on the southern coast of Dutch New Guinea."

Turn a page, and you find that, according to the Hindu Indians of the Queen Charlotte Islands, the race of man arose from the marriage of the heavenly raven with a cockle on the beach. Or there is the view of the Maids Indians of California, who hold that man was created by a personage called Earth-Initiate, who descended from the sky by a rope made of feathers.

STRANGE BELIEFS.

In a word, you have in these three volumes the quintessence of a whole library of strange, curious, and enchanting learning. I have never had much respect for the "what one book would you take with you to a desert island?" competition, but I certainly think that "Folk Lore in the Old Testament," with its endless variety of myths and legends, its innumerable byways of speculation and interest, would put in a very strong claim to be the one book to be packed in the desert-islander's trunk.

Having said so much, I should like to say how deeply I should dissent from one main conclusion that I am sure the author would draw from the sum of his vast researches. Sir James Frazer looks upon the queer tales of talking beasts and loquacious moons that the tribes of the waste and the wood and the mountain have told him as evidences of the degraded and savage barbarism and superstition from which man has arisen to the bright light of to-day.

I would dissent. I would say that the truth is that we are, somehow, the sons of God. This truth primitive man apprehended; but to make it intelligible to himself he had to put it in the form of a picture story. His symbols are not our symbols; but it is doubtful whether the highest truth can be communicated to man or apprehended by him save through symbols of some kind.

Here and there, these strange, grotesque myths seem to have the hint, and gleam of an unspoken truth and beauty in them. Thus, the Ashantis say that long ago men were happy, since God dwelt among them. But one day it happened that God was looking at some women who were pounding a man with pestles in a mortar. "The women were angry with God, and told him to go away, and as he went slowly they beat him off with their pestles! And so God left the world and gave men over to the direction of the goddesses."

From which, feelings, be it remarked, we have suffered severely ever since.

One thing I had forgotten. It is gratifying to learn that there is, or was, a tribe of Californian Indians in complete agreement with Darwin as to the reason why we have no tails. "Both the savages and the scientists taught that we were out our tails by our habit of sitting on them."

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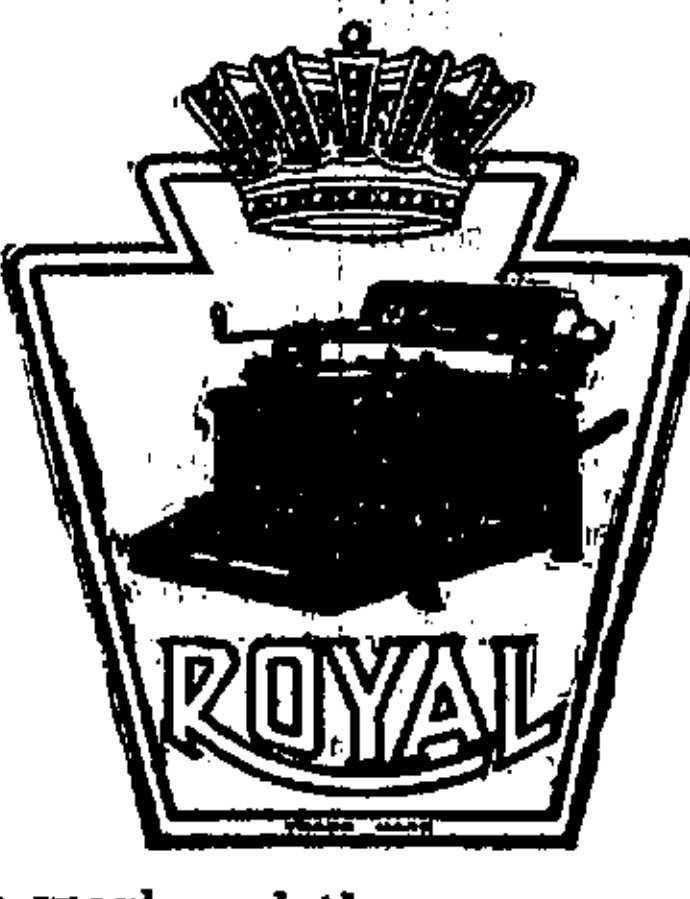
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
HAIPHONG	"FOOCHOW"	On	6th Feb. 11 A.M.
MACAO	"HANTANG"	On	6th Feb. 6 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"TAIFONG"	On	6th Feb. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On	6th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHONG"	On	9th Feb. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"BINKIANG"	On	11th Feb. Noon.

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"HAIKAT" ... Capt. A. R. Stewart ... SATURDAY, 5th Feb. at 1 P.M.

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MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NORE...	23rd February.	30th March.	6th April.
NOVARA ...	12th March	17th April.	28th April.
NELLORE ...	9th April.	16th May	24th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA ...	10th February	28th February.
HEJAZ ...	17th February	9th March.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
NOVARA ...	9th February.	

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

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Steamers and Sailing Vessels are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected at which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be received. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to
E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	11YO MARU ... 12,333 Tons	Tues. 20th Feb. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 13,760 Tons	Sat. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YAMAGATA MARU 8,000 Tons	Fri. 14th Feb.
	TAISHO MARU ... 7,000 Tons	Sat. 15th Feb.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and EGYP	MISHIMA MARU 15,350 Tons	Mon. 17th Feb. at 11 A.M.
	SADO MARU ... 12,500 Tons	Fri. 21st Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURB, BIRIBANE & SYDNEY	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 Tons	Wed. 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TANGO MARU ... 13,760 Tons	Wed. 28th Mar. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, HWAHWA, MALACCA & COLOMBO	YUBARI MARU ... 6,000 Tons	Beginning of March.
CALCUTTA via RINGA, PENANG and RANGOON	AKITA MARU ... 8,000 Tons	Beginning of March.

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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‡ FUSHIMI MARU ... Thurs. 27th Mar. at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU ... Mon. 5th May, at 11 A.M.
‡ Omitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	12th Feb.
KOREA MARU	20,000	24th Feb. From Y.HAMA.
YU MARU	23,000	5th Mar.
PERIA MARU	9,000	27th Mar.
KOREA MARU	20,000	22nd April From Y.HAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April From Y.HAMA.
OSAKA MARU	20,000	22nd May.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 21st
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,500	July, 12th

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LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"INDUS MARU" Tuesday, 11th February, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SUMARTA MARU" Saturday 16th February, Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KENKON MARU" Thursday, 6th February, Noon.

"KASADO MARU" Saturday, 8th February.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" Tuesday 25th February at 3 P.M.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"TAIPOKU MARU" Saturday, 8th February.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 14th February, 8 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 8th February, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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March 27th, 1919.

"CHINA"

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